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TWO DECISIONS IN FAVOR OF QUAY

Give Defense the First Comfort it
Has Experienced Since
Trial Began.

THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Confines the District Attorney to
Alleged Acts Committed
Within Two Years.

THE BRIBERY COMMITTEE

Reports Nine Persons Whom they
Deem Guilty of Corruptly
Approaching Legislators.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Mr. Goldsmith, the commonwealth's expert accountant, was on the stand all day in the trial of Senator Quay, making statements of fact that are apparently damaging to the defendant's side of the case. Goldsmith is the main witness for the prosecution and it is through him that all of the documentary evidence is to be presented. This witness has examined the bank's books thoroughly and he came into court this morning with a number of typewritten sheets containing figures that he gathered from the various books, relating mainly to the deposit of the state treasurer and the account of Senator Quay. He swore to the correctness of his work and then the district attorney formally offered the paper in evidence. This was objected to by the defense on the ground that such a paper is not testimony, the witness might use it to refresh his memory, and that the books themselves should be placed before the witness and his statements uttered from what he saw entered in them.

First Comfort of Defense.
The judge decided in favor of the defense, thus giving that side the first piece of comfort it has experienced since the trial began. Although the defense apparently gained this point, the paper was practically in evidence, witness Goldsmith using its contents in framing his answers to the district attorney's questions. When the Quay lawyers objected to this, they were met by the judge's explanation that while the paper could not be used as sworn evidence the witness might use it to refresh his memory. The effect of all this was to make it certain that the case will go to the jury, there having been some doubt on this point up to the decision to admit all that Goldsmith might have to say.

Just before the close of the day's proceedings there was another ruling by Judge Biddle in favor of the defense which may have an important bearing on the future of the case. The statute of limitations has been pleaded time and again by Senator Quay's lawyers as a bar to the testimony presented by the commonwealth. Mr. Quay was indicted on November 17, 1898, the two years allowed by the statute for prosecution would extend back only to November 17, 1896. On this basis Mr. Watson has frequently urged Judge Biddle to exclude mention of transactions dating back to 1895, when Mr. Quay was state treasurer. The court has uniformly held in effect that the statute of limitations does not affect the evidence, but does affect the crime. The district attorney pointed out that he alleges the defendant's guilt during the two years of the conspiracy, and to prove this the corroborative evidence of the previous years should certainly be admitted. Judge Biddle decided against the commonwealth and the Quay lawyers were very happy. He ruled that the evidence should be confined to the conspiracy alleged, and not relate to some other conspiracy. It is interesting to note that there was every indication that the judge was about to rule against Mr. Quay when Mr. Watson, who has a suave, persuasive style, got in another little speech, and the day and night he had made during the trial, and begged the court to consider the point that the prosecution has so far failed to show a specific conspiracy and this should be shown before it went into the general question of conspiracy. The judge took this view and ruled accordingly.

Handicaps Prosecution Some.

The lawyers for the defense claim that the decision practically rules out the figures prior to November 17, 1896. Mr. Rothermel says its effect will be to prevent him from offering much of the evidence he hoped to present. All day long Mr. Goldsmith read out figures taken from the bank books embracing the various settlement periods of six months, dating back to October 21, 1893, showing the amount of the state deposit, the amount loaned to Senator Quay during each six months, the amount of interest allowed the state treasurer for that portion of the state deposit apparently not set aside for Senator Quay's use, the amount of interest, if any, the senator paid on his loans and the amount of money used to purchase stock for him. The deposit during the years mentioned ranged from \$1,200,000 to \$4,000,000. Senator Quay's loans were shown to be as great as \$500,000 in one period of six months. Occasionally the witness read, smaller and inadequate payment of interest by Senator Quay were shown but generally there was nothing to indicate that he paid for the use of the bank's money. While all these figures were going in, counsel for Senator Quay sat silent and motionless listening to the monotonous routine of question and answer. This was in pursuance of an understanding that the defense objected to every answer, that the objection was overruled and an exception noted. This is for future use in a higher court, if necessary. Once Mr. Shields felt constrained to enter an earnest protest against a witness being permitted to place a man's liberty in jeopardy by making such monstrous statements based merely by conjectures.

There is no doubt that nearly all the expert's deductions and figures were obtained from the red book which so much has been said and against the introduction of which the Quay counsel made such vehement but unavailing objection.

BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

Pennsylvania Legislative Committee
Returns the Names of Nine Persons
It Deems Worthy of Criminal Prosecution.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 17.—Two reports were presented to the house this afternoon from the committee appointed to investigate the charges of at-

tempted bribery in connection with the United States senatorship and the consideration of the McCarrell jury bill in the house. One was presented by Chairman Fow and signed by himself and four colleagues. The minority report, presented by Mr. McClain, is signed by four members. The reports were read separately by the persons presenting them, and by agreement with Messrs. Fow and McClain action on the reports was postponed until 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The majority report says: In the opinion of those who have signed this report the evidence before the committee as contained in the report to this body discloses that undue means were taken by many persons who will hereinafter be named to corruptly solicit members of this house both for the purpose of influencing their official action in reference to the McCarrell bill and also in reference to their official action as to the election of a United States senator. That said corrupt solicitation consisted of offers of money, possession, advantage and political preferment. And further shows that for the purpose of carrying out the scheme that an unlawful conspiracy was entered into between some of the parties, and in furtherance of said conspiracy the rooms were maintained at the Lochiel Hotel and kept up for the purpose of having members of the house brought there that they might be approached in reference to the subject matters referred to in the resolution creating this committee.

The conclusions of the committee are that there is in the opinion sufficient evidence against Charles B. Spatz, John R. Byrne, Parker Titus, Frank B. Jones, Monroe H. Culp, Thomas M. Moyles, Robert Evans, John J. Coyle and M. J. Costello for this house to direct that criminal proceedings be brought against them in the courts of quarter sessions of Dauphin county, and it is recommended that these proceedings be immediately commenced and vigorously prosecuted by the authority of this house.

The minority report recommends that the testimony of and against Messrs. Coyle, Costello, Spatz, Evans, Culp, Byrne, Titus and Jones be referred to the proper tribunal for determination. The minority report concludes as follows: "There has been other testimony offered to your committee not charging corrupt solicitation in either a legal or fair interpretation of the term which after being carefully considered by us, has not been made a part of this report, for the reason that no public good, in our opinion, would be served by its being made, and those who are concerned, while having committed no wrong and violated no law may be unnecessarily and unjustly smirched."

SIGNS OF A BREAK.

Conference of Quay Republicans.
Quay's Letter—Mages Says Twenty
Legislators Will Leave the Beaver
Statesman To-day.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 17.—A private conference of the Republican senators and members voting for Senator Quay was held in the supreme court chamber this evening to consider the letter of Senator William Flinn, chairman of the anti-Quay Republican organization, suggesting that a committee of conference be named on the part of those voting for Mr. Quay to confer with a like committee on the part of those opposing him with a view of adjusting factional differences and the election of a senator. There was a large attendance of legislators and Republican politicians from over the state. Senator John C. Grady, chairman of the joint Republican senatorial caucus presided and read the following letter from Senator Quay:

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.
My Dear Sir:—Referring to your message just now received, permit me to say: First, a vacancy in the senatorship has existed since March 4, the state has not perceptibly suffered in the meantime and is not likely to suffer until the affair is determined. Second, pending the proceedings in Philadelphia, it would be most unfortunate that any of our people should change positions. They might as well come here and go upon the witness stand against me. Third, to temporize with those persons who for three months have prevented the election of a senator from Pennsylvania would extricate them from the abyss of fate into which they have fallen. Instead of doing this, treason to the party of the people, treason would be made respectable. Treason made respectable will become fashionable. Yours truly,
M. S. QUAY.

Speeches were made by United States Senator Penrose, Senator Brown, of Lawrence, Representative Baldwin and Towler made addresses pledging their support to Senator Quay as long as he remained a candidate. They contended that Mr. Quay was the regular nominee of the joint Republican senatorial caucus and as such he was entitled to the support of every Republican in the legislature.

Senator C. L. Magee, of Allegheny, also made a speech. He started by saying: "I agree that this prosecution of Mr. Quay is a political conspiracy." Here he was interrupted by applause and Mr. Magee said: "I don't want to cheer so much when I see a conspiracy." Mr. Magee then went on to say that he believed the Republicans should get together and elect a senator before adjournment. As for himself, he was not a candidate, and would not accept the office under any circumstances, even if it were at his disposal.

Representative Hosack of Pittsburgh, announced that he had arrived at the parting of the ways. He thought he had done his full duty to Quay as the caucus nominee and would hereafter vote in the joint senatorial convention and be a spectator and not a participant. The following resolutions were offered by Senator Brown, of Lawrence, and adopted: Resolved, first, that the legislative caucus by which the Hon. M. S. Quay was made the nominee of the Republican party was a conspiracy, constituted, legally and formally convened, properly organized and represented more than two-thirds of all the Republicans who were qualified members of the general assembly on the date when such caucus was held; that in obedience to the fundamental Republican idea that the majority shall control whenever there shall be differing opinions, the nominee of that caucus is entitled to and should receive the vote of every Republican member of the general assembly whether present in that caucus or not. Second, that it is the earnest desire of the senators and members of the house of representatives who have been supporting the regular nominee of the Republican party for the office of United States senator to consummate an election during the present session. And that it is the duty of all members of the house of representatives to sustain its organization by supporting the Hon. M. S. Quay, who is its nominee until the close of the session. The general conference of Republicans called for 10:30 to-night in the hall of the house to discuss the caucus has been postponed until 9 o'clock to-morrow, owing to the inability to secure either chamber for the meeting. Senator Magee said after the conference in the supreme court chamber that

he would not vote for Quay to-morrow and that the other members from Allegheny county favorable to the election of a United States senator at the present legislature, have cast their last vote for the Beaver statesman. Mr. Magee predicts that Mr. Quay will lose twenty supporters at to-morrow's ballot and declares the prospects are bright for the election of a senator. He declines to give the names of the twenty legislators who, he predicts, will leave Mr. Quay.

Only two More Left.
HARRISBURG, Pa., April 17.—The seventy-seventh joint ballot for United States senator was taken to-day with the following result: Quay, 36; Jenks, 38; Wells, 8; anti-Quay Republicans voted for Calvin Wells. No quorum.

KEENER'S RUSE

To Throw the Officers of the Law off
his Track.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
MORGANTOWN, W. Va., April 17.—Early this morning the chief of police was notified that a murder had been committed along the Monongahela river a short distance to the north of town. In company with other officials, he visited the spot and found some clothing covered with blood, a bloody razor and evidence of a scuffle, with blood spots leading to the river. A pocketbook was lying near. In it was a card of Major J. L. Keener, the cattle man who stole nearly forty thousand dollars and skipped out from here a few months ago. The officers made a thorough examination of the premises and reported as their opinion this evening that the whole thing is a ruse to throw the officers off Keener's track. He was reported as having been seen about here last week. The discovery caused great excitement, and the spot was visited by great numbers of people.

All of Chicago.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 17.—The Surety Guarantee and Trust Company, of Wheeling, has been chartered. Its authorized capital is \$5,000,000, of which \$200,000 has been subscribed and \$200,000 paid in. The incorporators are Charles Whitlock, Albert E. Whitlock, Robert Z. Cade, M. Rapley and W. W. Bristol, all of Chicago.

Accepts the Presidency.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., April 17.—Dr. Frederick W. Sanders, professor of history in the West Virginia University, has been offered and will accept the presidency of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. He will assume charge on the fifteenth of June.

Ill-kept Distillers Arrested.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 17.—Detective Cunningham brought here to-night from Clay county, four moonshiners, whom he arrested on the charge of illicit distilling. They are: Floyd Martin, Mike Jones, Scott Thomas and Clayburne King. They were lodged in jail.

Must Pay It Into Court.

CINCINNATI, O., April 17.—Judge Dempsey in the superior court to-day, decided against T. C. Campbell in the suit involving \$1,700 alleged to have been paid to Campbell as attorney for Representative J. C. Otis to induce him to vote for Senator Hanna at the election in the legislature a year ago last January. When the bribery story was made public Campbell said that he had \$1,700 which Henry Harrison Boyce had paid him as part price of a vote for Hanna. Campbell stated that Boyce could have his money on demand. George H. Barker, to whom Boyce is indebted, brought suit and garnished the money in Campbell's hands. Campbell sought to evade payment into court but to-day Judge Dempsey decided that he must pay the money into court, after which Barker's right to it may be determined.

Monnett Answers Kline.

COLUMBUS, O., April 17.—Attorney General Monnett gave out a reply to-day to the interview in Cleveland, with Virgil P. Kline regarding the information filed in the supreme court relative to the alleged attempt at bribery by the Standard Oil Company. Referring to Mr. Kline, the attorney general says: "He was here last week as I understand in Columbus, and in a lengthy interview with former attorney general Watson, was refused the proposition that General Watson should sign a denial of publication, but on the contrary was informed of the truth of the charges. It is only another means this man Kline has adopted to try the case in the newspaper. He knew when he gave out this interview that Watson had made this denial."

Ship Yard Trust.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Announcement was made here to-day that the final meeting for the formation of the trust comprising most of the late ship yards, will be held in New York next Thursday. All arrangements for the incorporation of the combine have been completed and the New York meeting will be mainly formal in putting into shape the agreements which have been reached. Every ship yard on the lakes with the exception of P. W. Wheeler's, at Bay City, Mich., and the Craig yard at Toledo, will be taken into the combination. It will be known as the American Ship Building Company. The headquarters will be at Cleveland or Chicago.

How Morgan Would Solve It.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A special from Washington says: "Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, a leading member of the foreign relations committee, when asked for an expression on the Samoan problem said: 'There is but one permanent solution of the Samoan question. That is a partition of the island by the three powers which have by common desire just formed a commission to reconcile the differences between themselves and the native Samoans.'

Followed Her Soldier Lover.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 17.—A cablegram received to-day from Manila, announces the death of Mrs. Buchanan, the young bride of Captain Frederick E. Buchanan, Company B, Twentieth Kansas regiment. She was a graduate of Kansas University. She married Buchanan in San Francisco just before his regiment sailed for the Philippines and sailed on a transport in disguise.

Father's Horrible Act.

MANNINGTON, W. Va., April 17.—L. C. Matthews, of this place, killed his two-year-old daughter with a razor last night, and then committed suicide. His mind has been unbalanced for some time.

CROKER GETS GAY AGAIN

By Refusing to Answer Questions
to the Satisfaction of Inves-
tigating Committee.

HELD IN TECHNICAL CONTEMPT

By Chairman Mazet, and It Is Pro-
bable He Will be Cited Be-
fore the Legislature.

NEW YORK, April 17.—In the session of the Mazet investigation committee to-day, Richard Croker was again the principal object of Mr. Moss's examination, and the most important development was the probability that the Tammany chieftain and John F. Carroll will be held the subject of contempt proceedings before the state legislature to-day. All during the evidence to-day, Mr. Croker parried the questions of the counsel of the committee, and refused to satisfy the members with the amount of information he was willing to give regarding certain matters which he classed as "personal affairs."

An adjournment of the committee was taken this afternoon until next Friday morning, and Mr. Croker was subpoenaed to re-appear before the session on next Monday morning. By the initiative of Mr. Moss, many of whose questions Mr. Croker repeatedly refused to answer, and with whom he had several sallies that came very near being personal, the chairman took such action as would leave Mr. Croker in technical contempt. It was stated to-night that when Mr. Fallows, of the committee, left this afternoon for Albany, he had instructions to prepare papers adjudging Mr. Croker and John F. Carroll in contempt.

STARTLING CHARGES

Made Against Police Captain Price
by a Dive-keeper—How Corruption
Thrives Under Tammany.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Mazet investigation committee reconvened to-day. A portion of the very limited space for spectators afforded in the room of the board of trade, where the session was held, was occupied by a delegation of women, representing the Society for Political Reform. Assemblyman Hoffman offered resolutions calling for the investigation of the rumors that "a certain law firm in the City of New York, by and with the assistance of other persons, by corrupt means, secured the passage through the assembly of the state of New York a bill known as the Astoria gas franchise," and declaring that "the real purpose of the Astoria gas franchise was to enable the Consolidated Gas Company to force a consolidation of all the gas interests of the city to the end that the supply of gas might be controlled and the price of the same regulated by the so-called consolidation." The resolutions further declared that it was necessary to subpoena the following persons: The law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt; Ellis Root; the incorporators of the Astoria Heat, Light and Power Company; Charles Thomas C. Platt; Benjamin B. Odell, ex-congressman; Leonard Ely Quigg; John D. Crimmins and others. The resolutions were defeated by a vote of 5 to 2, all the Republican members of the committee voting no.

Mr. Mazet, speaking of the resolutions, said the committee had certain work to perform, that its mode of procedure had been laid out and that the present is no time for the taking up of extraneous matter. It was understood that he spoke for all the Republican members of the committee.

A Good Witness.

Charles Stephens, formerly a waiter in the Broadway Garden, was the first witness examined. He was in the Broadway Garden at the time Frank Magowan, ex-mayor of Trenton, claimed to have been robbed there. Stephens did not know active robbery had been committed, and so testified. Stephen Butner, the proprietor of the place, was arrested. After that the witness was approached by a man named Singer, who told him that money could be made by swearing that Magowan was robbed. Witness told Singer that he had already sworn to the contrary. At a subsequent interview with Singer, Frank Farrell, a pool room keeper, and Henry Schultz, a restaurant keeper, being also present, the last named man gave witness \$10 when he said he was willing to swear that Magowan was robbed in Butner's place. Witness committed \$500 and story employment. Witness told Butner of the plot, and he was sent to Moss, who told him to say nothing about the matter to anybody. Stephens then said he went to work in a pool room. He won \$14 on the races, and got \$5 a day for "looking after pickpockets."

A Perjurer Job.

At the instigation of those in the plot witness found a second man for the "perjurer job," George Tuohig. Farrell talked with Tuohig, and said he was "all right." The day before the false affidavit was to be made up, Tuohig backed out, and said he "wouldn't do it."

I told Farrell about it, and he was angry," said Stephens. "He started out to find Tuohig. We went to his house, but he was not there. The next day I was subpoenaed to court. I met Schultz, and he told me to wait until he went to see Police Captain Price, and ask him what he should do. I told Schultz I did not want to go on the witness stand, and he said all right, I could go to Philadelphia if I wanted to."

Stephens said Schultz sent a man with him to the train, who went as far as Newark. They got off there, and Stephens was told to go to the Lafayette Hotel, and wait for a message. No message arrived, and Stephens returned to Jersey City.

The examination of Stephens was suspended at this point, and Mr. Moss called Simon Butner to the stand. He testified that in 1890, when he came to this city, "a country boy" he went to a certain politician, who told him that he would have to see the police. He was instructed to see Inspector Williams, but he could not see him, and met Price, then a roundsman, now a captain.

Nice State of Affairs.
Butner testified that Price told him that he would have to pay \$100 a month

to insure the protection of the resort which he started, and that if anybody was robbed, he (Price) was to get half. "And I have done business with him for quite awhile," said Butner. Butner testified that it was in 1890-91 that he paid the money to Price. At that time, Butner said, he was simply running an ordinary saloon. Butner said his Broadway Garden had been frequently examined by police officers, and declared to be all right. Everything had gone well until Captain Price came to the precinct. Then Butner said it was a case of "hands up." Butner swore that the first thing Price did was to threaten to close the Broadway Garden up unless he received \$150, and half of any robbery that was accomplished in it. He objected, and told Price he was running a straight-forward game, and letting out no rooms, but according to the witness Price replied: "I don't care a d— if you let out a hundred rooms a night, I want \$150 a month."

Price was not a man to argue a point in a gentlemanly way. Butner said, and so he (Butner) asked with whom he should do business. He was told to see Bob Nelson, a saloon-keeper. Witness objected to Nelson, and Price began to make arrests in the Garden. Butner went to see Nelson, but though he called a dozen times, he was always unable to find him.

Had to See "Policy King."

Then Butner said he was advised to see Al Adams, the "policy king," and owner of the Karach brewery. Referring to him, Butner said: "By taking beer from Adams you are all right; you will be well protected."

Butner said he did not see Adams personally, but got a message from him, saying he could expect no protection in that precinct. Butner testified to a later interview with Captain Price, in which he alleged that the police officer said: "I tell you, Simon, I've nothing against you personally. I never did have anything, but you cannot play in this precinct," and he advised Butner to sell out. Butner said the conversation then turned on a robbery of \$400 which had taken place the previous day at the Broadway Garden. Butner said to Price: "Don't blame me for it, captain. As soon as we heard of it we sent for one of your officers, and we told him who the woman was. He got the money from the woman. Now, if your people encourage these women to rob men, if they want to see and state the real pope, and that his object is to elect himself or one of his nominees to succeed Leo."

Rampolla the Real Pope.

LONDON, April 18.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends the substance of an interview he has had with a prelate who assisted yesterday in the celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of the coronation of the pope at St. Peter's cathedral. The prelate in question said that Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state is the real pope, and that his object is to elect himself or one of his nominees to succeed Leo. "To attain this," declared the ecclesiastic, "it is necessary that the pope should create new cardinals, as the sacred college is now so grouped as to leave Rampolla no chance."

The object of Sunday's ceremony was to benefit the pope's health, as excitement of this character relieves the tedium of his ordinary existence."

Interminable Beef Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—After devoting the forenoon to a practical examination of the beef supplied to the army in cans, the Wade court of inquiry recalled Prof. Atwater at 2 o'clock and he held the witness stand during the greater part of the afternoon. He expressed the opinion that pound for pound the canned roast beef was of greater nutritive value than fresh beef, but suggested that if unimpaired with vegetables it would not prove so acceptable a ration. Colonel Weston, of the commissary department, was also recalled during the afternoon and examined with reference to the supplies furnished the troops in the field at Santiago.

Three Children Burned to Death.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 17.—Late yesterday afternoon Mrs. Jacob Leschke, residing in Pittsburgh township, put her three children, Mary, aged six, Katarina, aged four and Apollo, aged three, to bed and then went out to make a call on a neighbor who resided about a mile distant. When she started to return she saw smoke issuing from the roof of her house. She gave the alarm and ran with all her might to the scene. Arriving there the dwelling was enveloped in flames. The frantic mother rushed into the burning house but was restrained by two men. After the house had burned down the charred remains of the three children were found in the cellar. The supposition is that the house was set on fire by a spark from a passing locomotive.

Commissioner Tripp.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Ex-Minister Bartlett Tripp, the American member of the Samoan commission, arrived here this evening, from his home in Yankton, S. D. He will have a conference with the President and Secretary Hay to-morrow, when his instructions will be given him. The entire commission, Baron Sternberg, Mr. Eliot and Mr. Tripp, will be entertained at luncheon to-morrow by Secretary Hay, when some preliminary discussion over the negotiations may occur. Mr. Tripp said to-night that he would receive his instructions to-morrow, and would leave direct for San Francisco either to-morrow night or Wednesday morning.

Want to Come Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, has written a letter to the President, requesting the return of the South Dakota volunteers now in the Philippines. He says that under the law they are entitled to come home, and that they should not be retained against their will. The senator says he has received requests from 119 members of the South Dakota regiment, asking to be discharged and sent home.

Spain's New Minister.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The French ambassador, M. Cambon, called on Secretary Hay to-day and officially advised him in behalf of Spain that the Duke d'Acros had been chosen as Spanish minister at Washington. The ambassador also made known that the Spanish government through the minister of foreign affairs, had informed him that Mr. Bellamy Storer would be persona grata as United States minister at Madrid. The time of Duke d'Acros' arrival here has not yet been set.

Denied at White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The story printed this morning that the resignation of John Addison Porter, secretary to the President, was now in the hands of Mr. McKinley, to take effect at the latter's convenience, is officially denied at the white house.

INSANITY MRS. GEORGE'S DEFENSE.

Decision of Court Opens Door for
Admission of Doubtful
Testimony in Case.

DIRECT EVIDENCE CONCLUDED.

Defense Will Disclose To-day on
What Lines Their Case
Will be Fought.

CANTON, O., April 17.—The state concluded its direct testimony against Mrs. George this afternoon. There was a strong intimation to-day that the lines of defense would be temporary emotional insanity. This came when the bench announced that the testimony bearing on the relations between the accused and Saxton dating back as far as the eighties would be admitted, if insanity is to be the defense. It was further admissible, he said, on the grounds of premeditation, and also because the state has shown some of these relations.

This decision practically opens the doors for all of what has heretofore been regarded as doubtful testimony. The defense is now permitted to show all of the relations existing between Saxton and Mrs. George and this will involve the litigation in which Sample C. George, the former husband is concerned.

It is further inferred that the ruling will permit the state in rebuttal to go into similar testimony regarding the former life of the accused, and the effect will be materially to lengthen the proceedings.

Former Police Sergeant Hasler, who found the revolver and who was introduced Saturday, was rigidly cross-examined by Mr. Welty to-day. He again denied that he had sought to have a reward offered for the finding of the weapon. The court ruled out all testimony previously offered, tending to show that Mayor Rice had been counsel for Mrs. George.

The revolver was offered and accepted in evidence. The threatening letter identified by Postoffice City Park, was offered and ruled out for the present by the court on the ground that it had not been shown that the accused put it into circulation or gave it to any one. Miss Augusta Susky, a milliner, who lives near the scene of the tragedy, testified to having been in a position where no one could have left the Althouse steps except to the south without being seen by the witness.

In the re-direct examination Miss Susky said that standing on the opposite side of the street from the steps of the Althouse residence she could and did recognize men. Her sister, Louisa Susky, substantiated her testimony.

Mrs. Mary Glick, residing next door to Mrs. Althouse, testified to having seen Mrs. George in front of the Althouse home on several nights, and to an altercation there between Saxton and Mrs. George.

A final but unsuccessful effort was made to get before the jury the threatening letter on which Mrs. George was indicted in the United States court for an improper use of the mail. The state then rested.

The defense asked for three of the state witnesses for additional cross-examination. Attorney Wernitz was asked to tell of Mrs. George's flushed face, excited manner and emotional demonstrations whenever the Saxton matter was under consideration. This was denied.

Charles R. Frazer denied that it was so dark about the Althouse place that when his hat fell off he had to light a match to find it.

The third witness will be examined as soon as found. The remainder of the session was consumed in reading depositions of Albert Ham and Jacob E. Goldberg, of Detroit, former tenants in the Saxton block, in regard to the friendly relations between Mrs. George and Saxton, and to the former going to South Dakota, where she got a divorce from Sample C. George.

SPANISH ELECTIONS.

Serious Riots at Bilbao and Other
Points—Many Wounded.

MADRID, April 17.—During election riots at Bilbao twenty-six persons were wounded. Popular feeling runs high in Valencia and surrounding districts. There was a serious affair in the town of Portos, province of Tarragona, where the official candidates being bented, the municipal officials fired guns at the crowd, injuring a number of persons. The Socialists are now preparing to make a demonstration at Bilbao, as a protest against the defeat of their candidates, which, they allege, was due to the "scandalous conduct of police provocateurs in instituting disorders."

The newspapers have announced that Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, is on his way to the Pyrenees. The latest indications as to the result of the elections are that the Ministerialists will have a large majority. Senator Morot, who was minister of the colonies in the Sagasta cabinet, has been elected at Saragossa. Judging from the returns thus far received the government may be expected to get 250 out of 410 seats. 243 Ministerialists have been elected, including 180 Silverists, 75 Polavieists and 30 Pidalists.

Thousand Mile Tickets.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—In the United States supreme court an opinion was handed down to-day by Justice Peckham, pronouncing valid a portion of the state law of Michigan, regulating the sale of thousand mile tickets. The part of the law affected is that providing that these tickets shall be good for two years and shall be sold at reduced rates.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia: Warmer, with probably showers and thunder storms Tuesday. Wednesday, fair and cooler. For Western Pennsylvania: Warmer, with probably showers and thunder storms Tuesday; high southerly winds Wednesday, cooler and fair, except showers near the lakes. For Ohio: Showers and probably thunder storms Tuesday; high southerly winds Wednesday, fair and cooler.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by C. Schenck, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:
7 a. m. 45° 8 p. m. 71°
9 a. m. 58° 10 p. m. 64°
12 m. 73° Weather—Clear.